

GOOD NEGRO FARMER

The Story of Elihu Dempsey Jones of Tucapau.

HE HAS SOME MONEY IN THE BANK

"Never Had Nothin' Given to Me," He Says—All of His Life He Has Worked and Saved.

Spartanburg Herald.

The field representative of The Herald, accompanied by A. J. Dillard, well known fertilizer man, yesterday, visited the home of Elihu Dempsey Jones, colored, who lives near Tucapau mills. Jones is one of the best known and most successful colored farmers in the county. He owns, absolutely free from any incumbrance, 172 acres of good farming land that lies well for farming purposes, and a thirteen-room, two-story, comfortable home. Jones is an interesting sketch in black. There is a queer combination to his make-up. For instance, as you approach the home you see a beautiful field of two acres or more of alfalfa right across from the home-place, but when you look about the place for a garage you will never find one. In other words, Jones is progressive, but not what some folks call "up-to-date."

Elihu Jones is a stout, heavily built colored man, broad of girth, with open countenance. He is 53 years of age, weighs 230 pounds, and has a wife and four children. He has lived within a few miles of his present home all of his life. He managed to secure enough education to read and write and figure satisfactorily. All of his life he has been a hard worker, and today the labor and toll he has spent is shown in the wrinkles and expressions of his sturdy countenance.

"I never had nothin' given to me," he said, "had to work hard. I worked and saved, and just kept on working and saving."

Pleased With Alfalfa.
This is Jones' second year of experimenting with alfalfa, and he is pleased with the results, and intends to keep on cultivating it. He believes in building up his soil, and plants many bushels of peas. He is counting on getting half a cotton crop this season. Last year he made about 75 bales, and is figuring now on thirty. He says he will have a big corn yield. Jones never buys corn.

Pays Cash for Fertilizer.
Mr. Dillard, who accompanied the newspaperman, has known Elihu Jones ever since the latter began farming. He remembers distinctly when Jones first started out he would come to town and give the customary lien on his crop for rations. He kept this up for years, but just as soon as he got his head above the water, he began using the cash system as far as possible. Jones uses every year from forty to fifty tons of high grade fertilizer, and for the past five years has paid spot cash for the fertilizer at the time he gave the order. In this respect he is a unique farmer, the great majority, white and black, giving their notes.

Prepared for a Rainy Day.
Besides having thirty or more bales of cotton of this year's crop to market, Elihu Dempsey Jones has a good stake ahead in the way of cash and money collateral. By dint of thrift, frugality and incessant toil, he has managed to accumulate a neat amount of money. In one of the big banks of Spartanburg he has on deposit four thousand dollars. In another city bank he has \$133. In the bank at Wellford he has two thousand dollars deposited, and owns five shares of stock of this bank. He also owns 46 shares of stock in a financial institution of this city. He is a rare bird, indeed, to have such an array of quick assets in these stringent times, but there is no luck or jugglery nor short cut on the way it came in his possession. Jones not only has worked and toiled from sun to sun and practiced the strictest economy and prudence and made that the rule of his home, but today he is as active and energetic as in the past, putting in a man's work on the farm.

Not Long on Automobiles.
"Na, sir," he said, "I ain't got no automobile, and that a'n't all—I'm not going to buy one. An automobile, I think, can ruin most any ordinary farmer; certainly more people's got 'em than can afford 'em."

Good Horse His Weakness.
Jones, instead of a tin-lizzie or high-powered car, travels in a buggy carried by a horse, and this is his one weakness. He is fond of a good horse and keeps one. The horse that hauls his buggy cost him \$500, and he says this animal can make a mile in two minutes and 11 seconds any day. "So, what do I want with a car?" he queried, conclusively.

Patriotic Side of His Nature.
Elihu Jones, during the war period, bought in the several liberty bond issues a total of \$1,000 worth of bonds; he also bought \$1,000 worth of war savings stamps. He is a quiet, humble, inoffensive, industrious colored man, who never figures in courts or litigations or neighborhood fusses, or squabbles. He is too busy minding his own business and adding to the competence he has dug out of the soil on his man to get into mischief.

Interested in Education.
Jones has provided a good common school education for each of his four children; they have grown to man's estate, and he says all of them are working and getting along very well. He is a strong believer in the public schools. There is a good colored school a short distance from his home, and for its erection he contributed a liberal sum of money.

Potato Raiser.
Jones says he will raise 100 bushels of Porto Rico sweet potatoes this season, and will bank them in the old

EIGHTY LIVES LOST IN PENNSYLVANIA MINE EXPLOSION.



A wailing throng of hysterical wives and mothers frantically fought officials in an attempt to dig out their loved ones, who were buried in the shaft of the Reilly Coal Company mine in Spangler, Pa., by a gas explosion. The mine has been cleared of its eighty dead. So dense was the gas that rescue parties worked in great danger and with difficulty. One hundred and twelve men were in the mine when the explosion took place and thirty-two were rescued. Preliminary to an investigation to determine if possible the cause of the explosion mine experts spent considerable time in the workings. They confirmed declarations previously made by the company officials that the men who escaped from the headings owe their lives to the fact that the force of the explosion found a double outlet. Red Cross and Salvation Army members visited the homes of the victims and comforted the women and children who became hysterical at the morgue. This is the first photo of the great disaster showing the bodies of the miners being carried tenderly from the shaft of the mine.

timey way, which process he understands thoroughly.

Takes Daily Paper.
Jones is a well informed man of what is going on. He is a subscriber to The Herald, and gets his paper every morning about 11 o'clock on rural route No. 5 from the city.

His Father Well-to-do Colored Man.
This colored farmer raises all of his meat, and is interested in planting cover crops. He has three tenants on his farm, and insists on their farming along modern lines. He is a son of William P. Jones, who died a number of years ago, leaving a farm of 136 acres of land and a good dwelling. His father lived to be 98 years of age and left not only his farm, but \$2,000 in cash in a city bank. He was survived by twelve children. The land of the father joins the farm of Elihu Jones. He has never received one bit of financial help from this estate. It has not been wound up; it is valued at \$30,000, and when the division is legally made Elihu Jones will get to add something to his savings.

Paradoxical.
Jones is a kind of paradox, as was stated at the beginning; for it is hard to reconcile a farmer, growing alfalfa and pleased with results, who grows sweet potatoes by the hundred bushels and won't build a standard potato house when he is plenty able to do so. But the impression one gets after a conversation with Jones is that this colored farmer will soon be building a potato house to store his potatoes and those of his neighbors.

Jones says he is frequently visited by automobile and tractor dealers and agents—but they are wasting their time. It would take an optimist indeed, to draw the conclusion that Jones will ever purchase any kind of an automobile.

EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT.
British Actually Have What America Only Claims.

From an American point of view the most striking fact about the British election is that the whole affair, from the fall of the old government to the meeting of the new parliament, will be accomplished inside of four weeks. That is popular government. Four weeks from the time one government has lost its grip there will be sitting a new parliament based on an appeal to the British voters.

MEXICO COMING TO.
Conditions Still Confused, But Showing Improvement.

The Mexican senate has ratified the financial agreement that the Mexican minister of finance, Mr. de la Huerta, made recently with the international bankers who hold or control the securities that represent the external debt of the country. According to that agreement Mexico is to begin paying interest on its debt of one billion pesos on the 1st of January. There is unpaid interest amounting to two hundred million dollars (gold), but the bankers have granted Mexico a five-year moratorium on that. Beginning in 1928, the arrears of interest are to be repaid in forty annual installments of ten million pesos each. Now we shall see whether the government at Washington will think it safe and wise to recognize formally the administration of President Obregon.

There would be no question about it if everyone were sure that the future interest payments may be expected with confidence, or if the Obregon administration could be trusted to see that American commercial interests have fair treatment and full protection. President Obregon himself means well. But the revenues have fallen off through the long discouragement of enterprise and industry, and they are almost wholly used up in carrying on the extravagant administration that is necessary if the politicians and the army are to be kept quiet and contented. The government expects much from its export tax on oil, but the conditions are not propitious for activity in the oil fields. Many of the oil wells along the coast are filling with salt water, and there is not much encouragement for opening new ones.

Apart from the tax burden there is still a great deal of uncertainty about the political future of the country. There are no active revolutionary parties at present, and we hear less about open brigandage. But it is widely believed that the quiet is not that of order imposed by a competent government but the result of a sort of composition between the administration and certain illicit organizations that make their own profit out of the disturbed condition of the country. That there is much social discontent and some sentiment that it is fair to call Bolshevistic is also true. Just how strong that radical feeling is is hard to find out.

Altogether affairs in Mexico are still disquieting to those who hope for the return of order and civilized behavior there. No doubt our state department has the means of arriving at a pretty accurate understanding of the situation. If it believes that President Obregon has the power as well as the will to establish order and to administer the foreign relations of Mexico with justice, it will recognize him. If it delays to take that step, we can understand that it expects more trouble beyond the Rio Grande in the not distant future.

Consider by contrast our American system. No matter how discredited an administration or a congress may be, the term of office remains fixed by the revolution of the earth around the sun. At least six months before the appointed date the campaigning begins. It drags on until a Tuesday in November. Then a congress is elected. But a month later the old congress meets and proceeds to legislate. Four months after election the new congress comes legally into existence, but unless the president decides to summon it, it does not meet until the following December, thirteen months after it was elected. Six or eight months later it begins to get ready for a new campaign.

All this was arranged in the days of the stage coach and it survives because, unlike the conservative and antiquated Britishers, we Americans are lovers of efficiency.—New York World.

GOBBLE! GOBBLE! GOBBLE!



rapid approach of the holidays, as they fear his short respite is almost over. Policemen guarding this prize turkey dread the thought of the

JESSE JAMES' RIVAL
Jack Kennedy Always Had Alibi When He Robbed Trains.

FIRST ARRESTED BACK IN 1896

Liquor And a Girl Contributed to His Downfall—Last Robbery Planned to Get Revenge.

Jack "Quail Hunter" Kennedy, notorious train robber slain Friday by officers near Wittenberg, Mo., seemed to know the psychology of the human mind when it came to framing an alibi, says Kansas City Star.

"I remember Jack well," Joseph B. Keshlear, 3611 Broadway, county marshal twenty-six years ago, said last night. "I was the first officer to arrest Jack for the robbery of a Chicago & Alton train back in 1896. The loot totaled \$32,000. And for two years afterward I tried to send Jack to the penitentiary for various train robberies near Kansas City, but he was acquitted whenever he faced a jury in this county. Jack's defense was invariably an alibi and he was a past master at it."

A Rival to Jesse James' Career.
Mr. Keshlear, now a guard at the Federal Reserve Bank, recalled his experiences with Kennedy, whose bandit career in Jackson county rivaled that of Jesse James.

"Saloons were generally the settings for Jack's alibis," Keshlear said. "Before robbing a train Jack planned his alibi. He would saunter into some saloon, then loudly order a round of drinks for the crowd, so as to attract attention."

"Jack then would noisily sit at a table and join in a game of cards. He bought drinks so often that many of the card players would become drunk. After an hour or so of drinking and card playing Jack would quietly saunter out of a side door and once outside the saloon, would leap on a horse, then speed to where his gang was waiting."

"Then would come the train robbery, after which Jack would hasten back to the saloon resuming his same seat, pick up an abandoned hand of cards then noisily shout for more liquor."

His Witnesses Believed It.
"And do you know there were many men who would honestly testify on the witness stand that Kennedy was in such and such a saloon throughout the night of the train robbery, playing cards and drinking with them?"

"Several incidents arose after the Chicago & Alton robbery which caused the arrest of Kennedy," Keshlear continued. "First we learned that on the night of the hold-up Kennedy went on a drunken spree in Kansas City, spending several hundred dollars on women and booze. I recall he bought a rocking chair for the wife of one of his friends. The next day he bought several suits of clothing, discarding his old, tattered suit. Then he purchased seven hats, which he gave to friends."

"Second, we learned of Jack's visit to one of his favorite loafing spots, a fire station at Fourteenth and Penn streets, the day following the train hold-up. Jack entered the fire station all drunk and dressed up."

Talked Too Much to Fireman.
"One of the firemen remarked: 'Say, boy, wasn't that a big train robbery last night?' Kennedy shoved out his chest, then drew from his pocket a roll of bills. I should guess there was a hold-up!" Kennedy laughingly remarked. The sudden display of wealth caused one of the firemen to tip off our office.

"And another bit of evidence was information we received from a girl named Madge, who lived on a farm near Kennedy. Jack, the day after the Chicago & Alton hold-up, visited Madge, telling her he was prosperous now and able to marry her. But she turned down the proposal. Jack then showed a handful of jewelry into a pocket of the girl's apron, saying for her to keep the presents and maybe later she might change her mind about him. The girl told us about Jack's boasted prosperity and she gave us the jewelry, which was later identified as having been stolen in the train robbery."

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"Madge, now dead, was a witness against Jack at his trial. The state introduced all this evidence, together with confessions of two other men arrested in connection with the robbery. The confessions implicated Kennedy. 'Well, the results of the Chicago & Alton hold-up arrests were that the two men who confessed received prison sentences, and Kennedy was freed by a jury. Kennedy used an alibi that he was in a saloon at the time of the robbery.'

Announces a Reformation.
"I met Kennedy at Missouri avenue and Main street in 1912, the same year he was released from the state penitentiary, where he served twelve years of a 17-year sentence for robbing a Frisco train near Macomb, Mo., in Wright county."

"I asked him how he was getting along and he said fine, that he was going to reform, that he planned to enter the motion picture business and merely play train robber before the camera, instead of the reality."

"That prison jolt made a man of me," Kennedy said. "From now on I'm just going to live a good life and earn honest money. Going to make my poor old mother proud of her son from now on—you bet."

"Kennedy was in a sentimental mood. He had been drinking. We stood on the corner and discussed old times. Finally he said he must hurry out to his mother that she had dinner ready at 6 o'clock now and he jokingly remarked he had missed many dinners away from home in the twelve years previous. As he shook my hand, Kennedy smilingly said:

"Joe, you had me right on that Chicago & Alton offense. But I beat the case."

"It was a Frisco train Kennedy robbed near Macomb, the crime for which he received the 12-year sentence. The Frisco company pressed the case hard too. It was a Frisco train Kennedy robbed just before he was killed Friday. My opinion is the last robbery was executed not so much to obtain money as it was to satisfy Jack's spirit of revenge against the railroad company that once put him in prison and to show them that he could do it."

—Dr. Melanje Lipinska, blind physician of international repute, has arrived in this country to make a study of American methods in lightning the burdens of the blind.

BLOW AT HARDING

Paris Newspapers Comment on Recent General Election.

The Petit Parisien, commenting on the results of the American elections, says: "The victory of the Democrats is evidently a manifestation against President Harding's administration, and the legislation in which he took the initiative."

La Liberte advises its readers not to expect a change in policy at Washington "until further developments" adding: "It will be prudent not to expect the United States is going to change its attitude on international financial questions."

The French newspapers generally appear more interested in the "wet" issue than in the other angles of the election, and La Presse reads into the returns in some states a ray of light for the French winegrowers, advancing the hope there will be before long a return to a certain amount of wetness with authorization to consume light wines and beers.

—The Hawaiian Civil Club, composed of leading Hawaiians, recently adopted a resolution in Honolulu denouncing "exhibitions given in Hawaii and the mainland under the name of the ancient Hawaiian hula, in costumes alleged to be typically Hawaiian, as being indecent parodies."

—Coral reefs grow in great abundance in the seas which covered what is now Wisconsin, Michigan and Ontario.

DIRECTOR OF CHAPEL



Miss Louise Shackleton, president of the Junior class at Lake Erie College, Painesville, Ohio, has returned to college after having spent several months as a missionary with Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell among the natives of Labrador, in order to take an active part in the million dollar drive which her college is conducting for increased endowment and buildings.

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